

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.
HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY.



Be it known to all whom it may concern, that Horace H. Boughton, Esq., having this day presented to this Department his commission, from His Excellency Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, dated Sept. 1, 1863, in the name of the King, as Consul of the United States of America, at Honolulu, Maui, and all his official acts as such are ordered by His Majesty to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of His Government.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Foreign Office, at Honolulu, this 12th day of September, A. D. 1863.

[L. S.] STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Hawaii.

Notice is hereby given that the Standards of Weights and Measures have been received at the office of the Governor of Hawaii; and that all Weights and Measures presented at this office will be tested and sealed, according to law.

R. A. LYMAN,
Lieutenant Governor of Hawaii.
Honolulu, Aug. 20, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that J. R. Kauai has been appointed Postmaster Keeper for the Government Post at Kalihiwai, Pepee, North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

E. A. LYMAN,
Lieutenant Governor of Hawaii.
Government's Office, Aug. 20, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that W. E. Wright, has been appointed Postmaster Keeper, for the Government Post, at Oahu, South Kona, Island of Hawaii.

E. A. LYMAN,
Lieutenant Governor of Hawaii.
Government's Office, Aug. 20, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that E. N. Greenwell, has been appointed Postmaster Keeper, for the Government Post, at Waimea, South Kona, Island of Hawaii.

THOMAS BROWN,
Secretary of Government.
Approved: FRED. W. HUTCHINSON.
Government's Office, Aug. 20, 1863.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A lighthouse has been erected at Pauoa Point, entrance to the harbor of Honolulu. The light is at a height of 100 feet above the sea, and can be seen easily 10 miles out to sea. From the lighthouse the inter-point of the red buoys S. 38° E., Inter point of the reef, S. 79° E., Governor's flagstaff, about the centre of the harbor S. 22° E., Lelepe Point, S. 79° E. and Makahana Point N. 22° W., Bearing magnetic.

FRED. W. HUTCHINSON,
Minister of Finance.
Honolulu, Aug. 18, 1863.

ROYAL PARDON.

WE, KAHAKAHEWA V., by the Grace of God, King of the Hawaiian Islands, do hereby, by virtue of our Power and Authority, in accordance with the Constitution, grant to George Brooks, now residing at Hauula, in the district of Hamakua, Island of Maui, and who was convicted of the crime of perjury, before the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial District, at its November term, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, of the charge of being a spy, and of having done him, the said George Brooks, to be fully restored to his civil rights, and to be apportioned to any office of trust, honor and profit, within this Our Kingdom.

Given under Our hand and the Great Seal of Our Kingdom, this thirty-first day of August, A. D. 1863.

[Signed] KAHAKAHEWA R.
[Conscripted] FRED. W. HUTCHINSON.

List of TAX Collectors for 1863.

OAHU.

Honolulu J. W. Luce
Ewa and Waianae W. C. Lane
Koolau W. P. Wood
Koolaupele W. P. Wood

MAUI.

Lahaina P. H. Treadway
Wailea S. K. Estlin
Makawao J. K. Keohokau
Kamae J. Lyons
Molokai and Lanai D. K. Keopuolani

HAWAII.

Hilo W. A. Kapai
Hamakua W. H. Rogers
North Kohala P. Komakala
South Kohala S. F. Chingweth
North Kona J. G. Hapili
South Kona Chas. F. Hart
Kauai L. E. Swain
Puna S. B. Paumana

KAUAI.

San. W. Wilcox
Anahola Salomon Kamakai
Lihue D. K. Fife
Koloa J. Smith
Waimea G. B. Howell
Niihau Frank Simler

34-71

There has been a necessary modification about this last question, created by the Government Gazette's attempt to dislodge our views.—P. C. Advertiser, Sept. 11.

Please note! that is a mistake. Nobody ever distorted your views. You never, in point of fact, had any views—never a view. Read over your own paper for last Saturday, carefully, by yourself, and observe what a lot of patch-work it is, and you will see that nobody has any desire to distort your views. All that anyone would have to do would be to print the expressions of one day by the side of the expressions of another, or even the expressions of one of your issues by the side of others in the same issue, to demonstrate the fact that you have not a view to distort.

Take, for instance, your remarks on this observation of ours:

The writer of the last extract (we mean that from the *P. C. A.*) can not show one instance in this country, in which a contract with a Chinaman has been held to be binding in cases where the laborer never saw the

contract he is said to have signed, and even where his name is not mentioned in the document.—*GAZETTE.*

You say:

The *Gazette* writer, in our opinion, knew better than to make the above assertion, but bearing in mind what there was no want of shaming, in fact where there was no want of shaming, might be useful in finding a few who have faith in him, as the only alternative left.

And forthwith you proceed to demonstrate that a contract has been held to be binding on a Chinaman, in cases where the laborer never saw the contract, by pointing a contract with the said Chinaman, Chankha, which you say that somebody just says that as says he never signed, although in the contract as printed by you, the Immigration Officer at Hong Kong, Mr. Neutel, certifies as follows:

Name Chankha, age 25, native of Shingming. I certify that on this 10th day of August, 1863, at Hong Kong, as my presence, the above contract was fully, distinctly and intelligibly (as I believe) explained to the abovementioned laborer in a dialect which he understood; that he expressed himself willing to be bound by it, and that he received the sum of \$200 ten dollars advance.

See, No. 200, Immigration Officer.

But you further proceed to say:

From his employer [Mr. J. H. Stanley] we learn that the man says that he never signed the document, that his name is not "Chankha," as that he was numbered 25, and a copy of the contract bearing the same number was placed in his hands.

Now, let us pass by the point that it is to be presumed that if it is true that he did not sign the document, and if, under the circumstances, his not having signed it—though he admitted, once, that he did)—would be a good defense against the claim for his services, his employer (Mr. Stanley) when convinced that the signature was a forgery, and that the man had been wronged, would surely not desire to hold him to the bargain to which his name had thus been forged. Please, if you shall think it worth while, let your fellow citizens know how your example shows that a man has been held to service, where he may choose to be recognized—to go into the Immigration Office at Hong Kong, and recognize his contract? Did anyone compel him, in the said British settlement of Hong Kong, to go on board the emigrant ship?

Again: With reference to your remark that "no contract should be made abroad"; how do you suppose that your laborers, who never saw \$200 in their lives, should get here? Who is going to pay their passage? Or do you propose to pay their passage, and then trust to the honor of several hundred men, devoid of property, to save it, and pay it out of their laborer's wages?

An Excursion on Maui.

The business of the Circuit Court at Na-wiliwili was despatched, even to the last lingering impudent divorce case. The term had been successful, as far as the conviction of offenders was concerned, and I am confident that no person will complain of the administration of Justice, except the offenders. They are always in the condition of Paddy, when arraigned before the Judge. His Honor informed him, in a polite and confidential manner, that he should have Justice "Fair, per favor," replied Paddy, "that's just what I don't want." Recrever was needed—a ride was agreed upon, and there is no more agreeable place for an excursion than Maui. The roads are good, the scenery beautiful and diversified, and the atmosphere exhilarating and cool.

The summit of Waialeale was visited in a misty cloud; the trade winds swept fresh and free at the deep; light, dying clouds chased each other in the heavens and shadow and sunshine played over the earth, as we left Na-wiliwili—the Judge and company in a carriage, and your humble servant on horseback. And such a horse! He went with a regular rolling buffalo gallop—a nondescript motion, between a miler's rocker and a velocipede, though he did not rock with velocity. He had one recommendation: he gave me leave to gaze upon and sketch the scenery on the tablet of memory.

Passing the mill of the flourishing Sugar Plantation of Lihuna, we ascended the hill, took the Sherif into custody, and rolled on—the carriage on the road, and I on my rolling seat. Over the high level plain, now free of dust, and looking fresh and green from the rains, we passed, in admiration, a luxuriant sugar-cane field on the left, that gave promise of several tons to the acre. Then down into the deep glen of the Hamakua, with its mighty rushing waters, two patches, and so-called native falls, up the hill beyond, we ascended the high plain, out of which rises the ridge of Honouenu. Away to the left extended the plain, seamed with deep gorges and scattered groves, with the low, wood-covered volcanic ridge of Hoakaiaka, and beyond this, the green walls of the central mountains of Maui, rising up grandly, till lost in the clouds. The highest peak of Honouenu was in front of us, and on its summit, a tomb of rocks, that marked the resting place of one of the daughters of the land. I have often noticed the peculiarity of the natives in burying their dead in high places. It is a custom in common with a majority of the aboriginal tribes of North America. Is not this one of the links in the chain of proof of their affinity? Passing the point of the mountain, we rolled over the levelled plain towards the sea, and descended into a narrow plain, covered with the Han tree, bounded seaward by a dyke of sand hills; on the west, by an abrupt mountain wall, where stood the dried trees of a former forest, in white and glistening gloom. This narrow valley, from the Hamakua river, to the ridge near the Waialae crossing, would make one of the finest Sea-Island cotton plantations on the Islands. It is similar to the soil on James and Beaufort Islands, in South Carolina, where the best Sea-Island cotton is produced, and could be easily irrigated from the Waialae river, by taking the water from above the lower fall. It is now pastured by worthless horses, and a few cattle and sheep, whose appearance is not at all comely.

We arrived at the Waialae river, and while waiting for our steward, robust and hairy fore-woman, of the Teutonic persuasion, to get her boat and gear in order, we passed along the sandy beach, where many bright silver-fish were apparently trying to reach the shore. We threw out nine of these without difficulty. We ascertained that they had

put forth your case with a delightful vagueness, which tends to show, as has been said above, that you have not "a view."

But further than that: Your friend, Chankha, complained against his employer, Mr. Stanley, in the Police Court, for an assault and battery on him, on the 7th day of January, of this present year, and proved that he should be fined \$10, and then claimed to be discharged from this very contract—which you say is an instance of a man who has been held to service under a contract which he never saw, and in which his name is not mentioned—on the ground of maltreatment.

At the time of his complaint, he gave his name as Apo, and claimed to be the man who was bound in that paper; and upon due proof being made of the assault and battery, the man was not "HELD" to service, but was discharged from service. You say you must bring on another instance. This will not stand.

Again: In your leader of the same date, you say:

Now the business of our public discussions has been all along the enlargement of our country to come either re-education or what is better still, that no contract be made abroad.

Read over that article again, and if you have leisure and patience, review all your articles from that of March 27th—which it seems that you considered your masterpiece—and then, if you have further leisure, review those which precede it, and you will find that you have no views which anyone can "distrust."

You are commencing "again" to go over the same weary round, and will, inevitably, land in the same bog. Now, what do you mean by the expression, that man should be encouraged to come here—"Voluntarily," and that every contract should be a "Voluntary one"? Do you know of any man who has not come here "voluntarily"? Did anybody compel your friend, Chankha,—or Apo, or by whatever other name he may choose to be recognized—to go into the Immigration Office at Hong Kong, and recognize his contract? Did anyone compel him, in the said British settlement of Hong Kong, to go on board the emigrant ship?

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A long road.—The length of the Pacific Ocean is such that a sunrise begins in Asia

and ends in Australia.

Intending always to meet a Fair Competition,

and to give all a good opportunity not to be outdone by their neighbor.

THEOD. C. HEUCK.

Honolulu, Sept. 6, 1863.—34-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW & CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE GOODS! Just Landed

EX.—

R. C. WYLLIE, From Germany,

CONSISTING OF

English, German & French Staples

Which are Offered for Sale

BY

THEOD. C. HEUCK,

AT Very Reasonable Prices,

and Fair Terms,

VIZ.—BALES AND CASES OF

New Styles of Prints,

Of Superior Quality,

Muslin and Fancy Jaccottes,

Fancy Colored Silks, for Dresses,

Fine Black and White Muslins,

Supreme White Linens,

Coburg, Alpacas,

Sap's White, Blue, Black and Swelled Flannel,

White Longfolds, and extra wide

Sheetings, of different qualities,

Blue, Cotton Flannels,

Cotton Flannels,

Pantaloons Stuffs,

Brown Drills,